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The 1996 Iowa Corn Yield Test Report, District 5

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The 1996 Iowa Corn Yield Test Report, District 5

Abstract

Results of the Iowa Corn Yield Test are published to aid Iowa farmers in selecting corn hybrids. This is the seventy-seventh consecutive year for the test. These data are first released on Iowa State University Extension's electronic information delivery system (EXNET) and the Internet usually around the end of November. Anyone can access this information and receive the data as soon as they are released. This information can be accessed in three ways: by modem at (515) 294-8354 and logging in as "guest," through Internet using World Wide Web (WWW) at the URL: <http://www.exnet.iastate.edu>, or through Internet using Telnet to exnet.iastate.edu and logging in as "guest." For additional information, contact EXNET, 110 EES Bldg., Haber Rd., Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011-3070. telephone number (515) 294-8658.

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A supplement to the December 14, 1996 issue of *Iowa Farmer Today*

The 1996 Corn Yield Test Report District 5

Results of the Iowa Corn Yield Test are published to aid Iowa farmers in selecting corn hybrids. This is the seventy-seventh consecutive year for the test.

These data are first released on Iowa State University Extension's electronic information delivery system (EXNET) and the Internet usually around the end of November. Anyone can access this information and receive the data as soon as they are released. This information can be accessed in three ways: by modem at (515) 294-8354 and logging in as "guest," through Internet using World Wide Web (WWW) at the URL: <http://www.exnet.iastate.edu>, or through Internet using Telnet to exnet.iastate.edu and logging in as "guest." For additional information, contact EXNET, 110 EES Bldg., Haber Rd., Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011-3070, telephone number (515) 294-8658.

The next released format of the data is on computer diskettes, which include a hybrid selection computer program described in another section of this report. These diskettes are usually available a week to 10 days after the data are released on EXNET and the Internet.

The final format is the printed version, which is being printed and distributed by *Iowa Farmer Today* in its Dec. 14, 1996 issue. A few days later, the reports also are available from county extension offices.

The presentation of data for the hybrids tested does not imply approval or endorsement by the authors or the agencies sponsoring or conducting the test. Entries in Tables 1 and 2 are designated by brand name and variety.

Use of the Data in Advertisements

Iowa State University and the Iowa Crop Improvement Association desire to maintain the credibility of data from the Iowa Corn Yield Test. Misuse of these data in advertisements can have a negative effect on the perception of the value of these data. For advertising purposes, brand to brand comparisons should not be made unless more than one competitor brand is used in the ad and all entries of those brands in a given table are included in the ad. Advertisement statements by an individual company about the performance of its entries can be made as long as they are accurate statements about the data as published with no reference to other companies' hybrids. A statement similar to: "See the official Iowa State University Extension Corn Yield Test Report, Pm-660-(1-7)-96, for details," should be included in the ad.

1996 Procedure

Producers of seed corn and Iowa State University were eligible to enter varieties in the Iowa Corn Yield Test. Each producer was allowed a maximum of six paid entries per district. All entries had to be available in a quantity of at least 10 bushels of seed.

In 1996, 225 entries were evaluated in this district. Ten of the entries determined to be check hybrids were entered by Iowa State University. In June, survey cards are mailed to a random sample of corn growers in Iowa. Based on the survey results, the 10 hybrids grown on the most

acres in a district are classified as check hybrids for that district. The check hybrids (*) in this report were determined by the 1995 survey. Iowa State University entered a maximum of two check hybrids of any given brand. These entries were given priority over the remaining 215 entries made by seed producers.

Each entry was replicated four times in four-row plots at a planting rate of 29,000 kernels per acre at each location. All locations were machine-planted. The center two rows of each plot were harvested with a corn combine. No gleanings or dropped ears were included in yield data. A moisture determination was made from each plot and yields were corrected to 15.0 percent moisture for shelled corn.

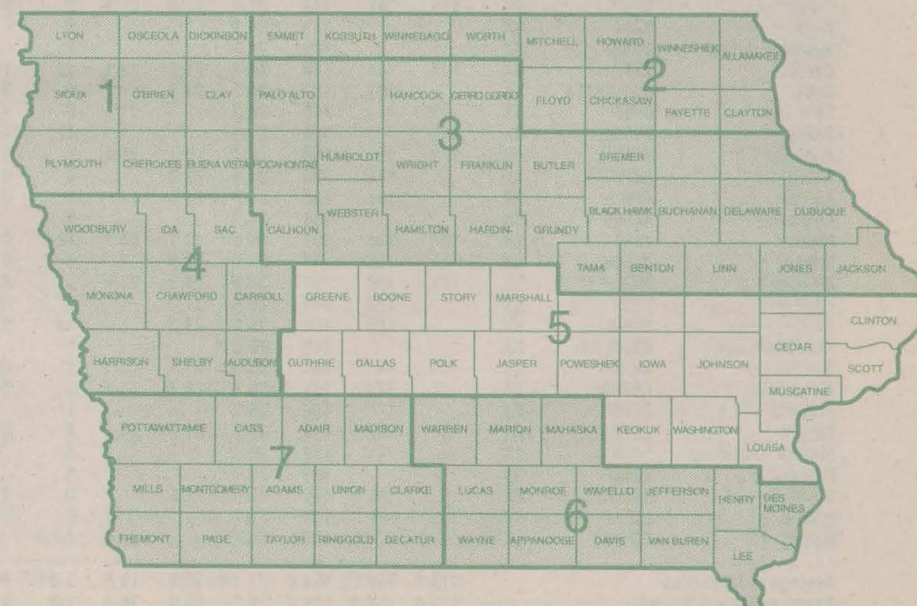
Since 1988, data for protein, oil, and starch percentages have been included in the Iowa Corn Yield Test Reports. Protein, oil, and starch were measured on an Infratec 1225 near-infrared transmittance analyzer calibrated against accepted chemical methods as done by Woodson-Tenant Labs, Des Moines, Iowa. Dr. Charles R. Hurburgh, Jr. of the ISU Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering was responsible for analyzing the samples. Samples for nutrient analysis were collected from one field in each district. Data presented are averages of the four replicated plots in that field. To be consistent with the yield data, the protein, oil, and starch data were corrected to 15.0 percent moisture.

How Information Is Presented

The agronomic data presented are averages of three locations in 1994, 1995, and 1996. Yield in bushels per acre and percentages of moisture, root lodging, stalk lodging, dropped ears, stand, protein, oil, and starch are shown for all entries in 1996 and for those tested in 1994 and 1995 that were in the 1996 test.

Interpretation of Results

Yield differences due to variation in soil, fertility, moisture availability, insect infestation, and diseases, plus any variation due to planting and harvesting techniques, are identified through statistical analysis. The LSD values for yield shown in Tables 1 and 2 represent, in bushels per acre, the amount of yield variation that could be due to variations in the factors just mentioned. In comparing varieties, yield differences greater than the LSD value can be attributed to genetic differences in the yield potential of these varieties; yield differences less than the LSD value are not statistically different and could have been due to other factors.



Iowa Crop
Improvement
Association

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
University Extension

Ames, Iowa

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Table 2. Averages of 1995-96 and 1994-96 of Varieties Tested in District 5.
LSD for Yields Are 5 Bushels for 94-96 and 6 Bushels for 95-96.

94-96 Protein LSD = 0.2. 94-96 Oil LSD = 0.1. 94-96 Starch LSD = 0.3.
95-96 Protein LSD = 0.3. 95-96 Oil LSD = 0.1. 95-96 Starch LSD = 0.4.

Brand	Variety	Cross	Yield Bu/A		Moisture Pct		Root Ldg Pct		Stalk Ldg Pct		Drop Ear Pct		Stand Pct		Protein Pct		Oil Pct		Starch Pct		Variety	Brand	
			94-96	95-96	95-96	94-96	94-96	95-96	94-96	95-96	94-96	95-96	94-96	95-96	94-96	95-96	94-96	95-96	94-96	95-96			
Cargill	5677	SX	174	162	16.7	17.6	2	2	5	6	0	0	94	94	7.5	7.1	3.1	3.1	61.2	61.5	5677	Cargill	
DeKalb	DK566	SX	164	158	17.3	17.3	1	1	2	2	0	0	93	91	7.6	7.3	3.4	3.4	60.7	60.9	DK566	DeKalb	
*DeKalb	DK580	SX	169	163	17.8	17.7	0	0	3	3	0	0	91	89	7.3	6.9	3.4	3.3	61.1	61.4	DK580	*DeKalb	
Mycogen	2595	SX	152	149	17.9	17.8	2	0	4	3	0	0	92	90	6.9	6.5	3.3	3.3	61.3	61.3	2595	Mycogen	
Golden Harvest	H2502	SX		150	18.2			0		1		0		90		7.1		3.2		61.3		H2502	Golden Harvest
Mycogen	2674	SX	158	152	18.2	18.3	1	1	3	3	0	1	91	89	7.9	7.5	3.4	3.5	61.0	61.0	2674	Mycogen	
Middlekoop	M810	SX		157	18.4			5		4		0		90		7.2		2.9		61.7		M810	Middlekoop
DeKalb	DK604	SX	162	156	18.4	18.1	1	0	3	2	1	1	92	90	7.5	7.1	3.3	3.4	61.0	61.1	DK604	DeKalb	
Northrup King	N6223	SX		153	18.6			1		2		0		83		7.7		3.3		60.9		N6223	Northrup King
*Pioneer	3394	SX	161	156	18.7	18.9	1	0	3	3	1	1	92	91	7.5	7.2	3.2	3.2	61.4	61.5	3394	*Pioneer	
Mycogen	2677	SX		154	18.8			0		3		0		88		7.5		3.4		61.0		2677	Mycogen
Bioseed	9530	SX		160	19.0			0		2		1		91		6.8		3.1		61.3		9530	Bioseed
*DeKalb	DK591	SX	167	157	19.1	19.3	2	1	3	3	0	0	90	87	7.6	7.2	3.5	3.4	60.5	60.6	DK591	*DeKalb	
*Cargill	6303	SX	161	152	19.1	19.0	1	1	2	2	1	1	92	89	7.7	7.4	3.3	3.2	60.9	61.0	6303	*Cargill	
Middlekoop	M711	SX	160	155	19.1	19.1	0	0	2	2	0	0	88	86	7.2	6.8	3.2	3.2	61.4	61.4	M711	Middlekoop	
Wyffels	W552	SX	155	153	19.1	19.2	0	1	2	1	0	0	90	88	7.1	6.8	3.2	3.1	61.6	61.8	W552	Wyffels	
SOI	9115	SX		152	19.2			0		3		0		79		6.9		3.2		61.4		9115	SOI
Ottillie	2453	SX	160	157	19.3	19.3	1	0	3	4	0	0	89	86	7.3	6.9	3.2	3.2	61.4	61.6	2453	Ottillie	
ICI/Garst	8541	SX	162	157	19.3	19.0	1	1	3	3	0	1	89	85	7.4	7.1	3.5	3.5	60.8	60.6	8541	ICI/Garst	
Agripro	HS9484	SX		155	19.4			0		3		1		88		7.1		3.5		61.1		HS9484	Agripro
Croplan Genetics	599	SX	162	155	19.4	19.3	1	0	2	3	0	0	90	87	7.0	6.6	3.2	3.3	61.5	61.6	599	Croplan Genetics	
Croplan Genetics	581	SX		150	19.4			1		4		0		80		7.1		3.3		61.1		581	Croplan Genetics
Wyffels	W549	SX		152	19.4			0		4		1		88		6.9		3.2		61.3		W549	Wyffels
*Golden Harvest	H2530	SX	166	160	19.4	19.3	3	2	3	2	0	0	91	90	7.1	6.8	3.4	3.3	61.2	61.3	H2530	*Golden Harvest	
Golden Harvest	H2497	SX		156	19.4			2		3		0		89		7.4		3.3		61.6		H2497	Golden Harvest
*Asgrow	RX623	SX	152	147	19.6	19.1	1	1	3	3	0	0	92	89	7.3	6.9	3.3	3.3	60.8	61.0	RX623	*Asgrow	
*Pioneer	3489	SX	163	158	19.7	19.4	1	2	2	2	0	0	86	83	7.2	6.7	3.5	3.5	61.0	61.1	3489	*Pioneer	
Wyffels	W677	SX		156	19.7			2		3		0		83		7.3		3.3		60.7		W677	Wyffels
Bioseed	9498	SX	163	160	19.8	19.3	0	0	3	3	0	0	91	91	7.1	6.9	3.4	3.3	61.1	61.2	9498	Bioseed	
Sieben	7685	SX		169	19.9			1		3		0		88		6.9		3.3		61.1		7685	Sieben
Pfister	2650	SX	174	169	19.9	19.7	3	1	2	2	1	0	93	91	7.3	6.9	3.3	3.2	60.8	61.0	2650	Pfister	
*Crows	445	SX	165	161	19.9	19.5	1	1	3	2	1	1	94	91	7.1	6.9	3.4	3.4	61.1	61.2	445	*Crows	
Ames Best	AB1101	SX		166	20.0			1		2		0		89		6.9		3.1		61.2		AB1101	Ames Best
Merschman	M5112	MSX		150	20.0			0		4		1		83		7.4		3.0		61.3		M5112	Merschman
Terra	TR1091	SX	158	150	20.1	20.1	2	1	3	3	1	1	90	89	7.6	7.3	3.5	3.4	60.6	60.7	TR1091	Terra	
Cornelius	C615	SX	169	170	20.1	19.7	1	0	2	3	0	0	90	89	7.2	6.8	3.3	3.2	60.7	60.8	C615	Cornelius	
Hill Seed	HSX1105	SX		165	20.2			1		3		0		89		6.7		3.2		61.1		HSX1105	Hill Seed
Terra	TR1087	SX		160	20.2			1		2		0		90		6.7		3.3		61.1		TR1087	Terra
Callahan	C7658	SX		164	20.2			2		2		0		85		6.7		3.2		61.4		C7658	Callahan
Payco	834	SX	163	160	20.2	19.8	2	2	3	3	0	0	87	85	7.2	6.8	3.2	3.1	60.7	60.9	834	Payco	
Middlekoop	M813	SX		165	20.3			2		2		0		89		7.0		3.3		60.6		M813	Middlekoop
LG Seeds	LG-2583	SX	171	168	20.4	19.8	1	0	2	2	0	0	91	91	7.3	6.9	3.3	3.3	60.8	60.9	LG-2583	LG Seeds	
Renze	6345	SX	165	165	20.4	19.9	1	1	5	5	0	1	91	91	7.3	6.9	3.2	3.1	61.0	61.1	6345	Renze	
Crows	494	SX	162	158	20.4	20.5	2	1	3	3	0	0	91	89	7.9	7.5	3.1	3.3	61.1	61.2	494	Crows	
Kline	KSX350	SX	168	163	20.5	20.0	2	2	2	3	0	0	88	86	7.2	6.8	3.2	3.1	60.8	61.0	KSX350	Kline	
Pioneer	3335	SX		161	20.5			0		7		0		92		7.2		3.1		61.4		3335	Pioneer
Epley	EX3608	SX	166	167	20.6	20.1	3	3	2	2													

Table 1. Average Performance of Varieties Tested in District 5, 29,000 Planting Rate, LSD for 1996 Yield in Bushels Is 10, for 1995 Is 8, and for 1994 Is 10. 1996 Protein Pct LSD = 0.4, 1996 Oil Pct LSD = 0.2, 1996 Starch Pct LSD = 0.8.

Brand	Variety	Cross	Yield Bu/A			Moisture Pct			Root Ldg Pct			Stalk Ldg Pct			Drop Ear Pct			Stand Pct			Protein Pct			Oil Pct			Starch Pct			Variety	Brand
			1994	1995	1996	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996			
Federal	FX37G	SX			138	16.6			0			8				88		7.7			2.9			61.5			FX37G	Federal			
Pioneer	3586	SX			165	17.8						4				92		8.0			3.2			62.0			3586	Pioneer			
DeKalb	DK556	SX	197	156	169	17.9	15.5	19.5	1	0	2	4	5	3	0	0	95	93	94	7.3	6.8	8.4	2.9	3.2	3.3	61.6	61.4	60.6	DK556	DeKalb	
Middlekoop	M908	SX			150	18.4			0			2			1	0	84		6.8			3.0			61.9			M908	Middlekoop		
Mycogen	2595	SX	156	154	144	18.6	17.3	17.4	1	0	4	5	2	4	1	0	89	91	96	6.6	6.5	7.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	61.9	60.8	61.2	2595	Mycogen	
DeKalb	DK550	SX	182	164	161	18.7	17.0	17.4	0	0	1	4	2	5	0	0	87	92	94	7.1	6.8	7.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	61.3	61.4	60.6	DK550	DeKalb	
DeKalb	DK559	SX			150	18.8						4				0	90		7.4			2.7			62.2			DK559	DeKalb		
Middlekoop	M810	SX	154	160	168	18.8	18.0		10	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	83	87	88	6.8	7.6		3.4	3.1		62.1	61.4		M810	Middlekoop	
Dairyland	DS110803	SX			161	18.9						6				1	89		6.8			3.0			61.6			DS110803	Dairyland		
Hill Seed	HSX1075	SX			151	18.9						4				0	82		7.0			2.9			61.5			HSX1075	Hill Seed		
Mycogen	2974	SX	171	149	155	18.9	17.4	18.4	1	0	2	4	3	2	1	0	90	88	96	7.5	7.6	8.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	61.3	60.7	60.9	2974	Mycogen	
Desoy	9810	SX			180	18.9						6				0	91		7.1			3.0			61.7			Desoy	Desoy		
KSC/Challenger	9709	SX			183	19.2						4				1	91		6.7			3.0			61.4			9709	KSC/Challenger		
DeKalb	DK586	SX			172	18.3						3				0	86		7.3			3.4			60.9			DK586	DeKalb		
LG Seeds	LG-2539	SX			165	19.3						5				0	86		7.1			3.2			60.8			LG-2539	LG Seeds		
Merschan	M5107	MSX			139	19.4						2				0	88		7.4			3.2			61.3			M5107	Merschan		
*Pioneer	DK604	SX	172	147	155	19.0	18.8	19.3	0	0	2	4	2	2	1	0	89	89	94	7.2	7.2	8.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	61.4	61.5	61.3	*Pioneer	*Pioneer	
SOI	9115	SX	157	146	157	19.7	18.6	19.0	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	69	89	96	6.8	6.9	3.1	3.3	61.0	61.0	60.8	SOI	SOI			
ICI/Garst	NS325H	SX			154	19.7						4				1	90		7.1			2.8			61.7			ICI/Garst	ICI/Garst		
Middlekoop	M910	SX			163	19.7						1				1	86		6.9			2.9			61.2			M910	Middlekoop		
Renze	6287	SX			161	19.8						2				0	89		6.5			3.1			61.8			6287	Renze		
Wyffels	W549	SX	150	155	159	18.9	18.9	19.0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	89	87	87	6.6	6.9	3.0	3.3	61.4	61.3	60.2	W549	Wyffels			
Biosed	H2485	SX			153	19.9						2				0	90		7.3			3.2			61.4			H2485	Biosed		
*Golden Harvest	H2485	SX			153	19.9						2				0	90		7.3			3.2			61.4			*Golden Harvest	*Golden Harvest		
Patriot	S101	SX			142	157	160	18.2	18.2	18.2	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	94	84	95	7.2	6.4	7.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	61.1	61.5	61.3	S101	Patriot
Croplan Genetics	599	SX	177	147	163	20.0	18.8	19.2	1	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	85	84	95	6.7	6.4	7.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	61.7	61.5	61.3	599	Croplan Genetics	
DeKalb	DK591	SX	186	151	163	20.0	18.2	19.8	2	0	3	4	2	3	0	0	85	89	95	7.5	7.0	8.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	60.2	61.1	60.3	DK591	DeKalb	
Golden Harvest	H2502	SX	151	150	150	20.0	16.4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	92	88	90	7.0	7.2	3.0	3.4	61.7	60.9	60.9	H2502	Golden Harvest			
Agripuro	AP9477	SX			181	20.0						4				0	87		7.8			3.4			60.8			AP9477	Agripuro		
Mycogen	N8223	SX			151	19.7						2				1	89		7.4			3.3	3.5		61.0	60.7		N8223	Mycogen		
Northrup King	N6223	SX			151	19.7						2				0	89		7.4			3.3	3.5		61.0	60.7		N6223	Northrup King		
Middlekoop	M711	SX	170	153	157	20.1	19.1	19.1	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	86	86	93	6.6	7.0	7.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	61.9	61.0	61.4	M711	Middlekoop	
Trelay	8002	SX			159	20.2						3				0	89		6.6			3.1			62.0			8002	Trelay		
Desoy	9811	SX			164	20.2						3				0	89		6.8			3.0			61.9			Desoy	Desoy		
Agripuro	AP9477	SX			160	20.4						4				0	90		6.6			3.3			61.9			AP9477	Agripuro		
*Agrow	RK623	SX	162	147	146	20.4	18.8	17.9	2	0	3	2	3	5	0	0	89	89	96	7.1	6.8	8.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	61.2	60.8	60.5	RK623	*Agrow	
Biosed	9636	SX			167	19.2						2				0	88		6.8			3.1	3.2		61.4	61.3		9636	Biosed		
Biosed	9636	SX			167	19.2						2				0	88		6.8			3.1	3.2		61.4	61.3		9636	Biosed		
Golden Harvest	H2502	SX	156	155	156	20.0	16.4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	89	84	95	6.7	7.1	8.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	61.1	61.3	61.2	H2502	Golden Harvest	
Agripuro	NS9484	SX			156	19.5						2				0	88		6.7			3.4	3.6		61.6	60.5		NS9484	Agripuro		
Golden Harvest	H2478	SX			155	20.6						4				0	92		7.2			3.0			61.3			H2478	Golden Harvest		
Pioneer	581	SX			174	20.6						14				0	91		7.1			3.1			61.3			581	Pioneer		
Croplan Genetics	581	SX	142	157	160	18.2	18.2	18.2	1	0	4	3	0			0	85	76	6.7	7.5	3.1	3.5	61.5	60.7	60.8	581	Croplan Genetics				
ICI/Garst	8541	SX	171	155	160	20.7	17.9	18.5	2	0	1	4	3	3	0	0	92	84	93	6.7	7.4	7.9	3.3	3.7	3.4	60.9	60.4	61.0	8541	ICI/Garst	
Wyffels	W552	SX	160	147	159	20.7	17.6	19.4	1	0	1	4	3	3	0	0	92	84	93	6.7	7.1	7.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	61.6	61.3	61.2	W552	Wyffels	
Farmers Coop	FC1606	SX			156	19.9						3																			

Grain moistures shown in Tables 1 and 2 are indications of maturity and natural drying rate. Maturity of varieties entered generally ranged from short to full season. Yield comparisons should be made among varieties of similar maturity.

It is important to select varieties having stable performance over a range of environmental conditions. High yields for two or more consecutive years indicate stable performance. Supplemental yield and agronomic information about specific varieties may be obtained from seed corn dealers, crop consultants, and from neighbors who have grown these varieties.

The protein, oil, and starch percentage data (Tables 1 and 2) are quality traits important to different end-users of corn. For feed, protein is of primary interest; for wet-mill processing (ethanol and sweeteners), oil and starch content are important. Several firms have begun testing these characteristics on an exploratory basis. In 1995, a network of 15 Iowa grain elevators acquired near-infrared equipment and are testing inbound corn at their facilities.

Whole-grain near-infrared equipment measures composition of unground corn kernels in 1 to 1.5 minutes per sample. The equipment measures moisture simultaneously with composition. Using these instruments, country elevators can test and segregate grain as it is received. Obviously, all compositional factors cannot be high in the same hybrid. The grain market is exploring segmentation (identity preservation) which is the production and marketing of certain hybrids for specific uses. This is an important change from the generic commodity approach now used.

The economic impact of compositional factors can be significant. Corn protein trades off with other protein sources in many feed rations. At \$200 per ton for 44 percent protein soybean meal, the value of a 1 percent increase (e.g. from 8 percent to 9 percent) in corn protein is about 12 cents per bushel of corn. Likewise, an additional percent of oil yields about 14 cents per bushel in increased oil output in a wet processing plant or when substituted for white grease in feed rations. The additional ethanol or sweetener from an extra percent of starch provides 8 to 10 cents per bushel more revenue. Producers feeding livestock are in the best position to capture immediate benefits from these composition data. Country elevators with feed mills also have the ability to capitalize on increased protein in corn. The Iowa Corn Growers Association has prepared a publication to aid growers in using the nutrient data in the Iowa Corn Yield Test Reports: *Nutrient Content and Feeding Value of Iowa Corn*, Iowa Corn Growers Association, Des Moines, Iowa 50265.

Hybrids with similar yields and agronomic characteristics may not be identical in corn protein. Therefore, feed costs can be reduced by selecting higher protein hybrids from a group with similar yield potential. Weather and soil conditions affect composition, but the relative ranking of hybrids does not change greatly. A higher protein hybrid will be higher than average regardless of environmental conditions that raise or lower the averages. The protein percentages reported are measures of crude protein and may not give an accurate indication of feed value if feed rations are balanced on individual amino acids rather than crude protein content.

Order Form: Iowa Corn Yield Test Hybrid Selection Program

Please send me computer diskettes of the following districts of the Iowa Corn Yield Test Results.

Year: _____
District 1 ☐ District 2 ☐ District 3 ☐ District 4 ☐
District 5 ☐ District 6 ☐ District 7 ☐ Set of 7 districts ☐

Each district at \$25/copy _____

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IBM/compatible
Disk size 3.5" only

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Do you have access to EXNET and/or the Internet? yes ☐ no ☐

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Mail and make check payable to:
Extension Software Service
Iowa State University
110 EES Building
Haber Road
Ames, Iowa 50011-3070
1-515-294-8658

1996 Field Data

The District 5 test was planted on farms operated by the Heineman brothers near Ogden in Boone County, Edward Heishman near Grinnell in Poweshiek County, and Dave Elijah near Clarence in Cedar County. Field data are presented in Table A.

At planting time, subsoil moisture for the district was short. Rainfall for the district was below normal in April and September and near normal in June. For the other three months, rainfall was variable in the district. In May, rainfall at the Boone County location was above normal while at the other two locations it was way above normal. In July, rainfall at the Cedar County location was well below normal while at the other two locations it was near normal. In August, rainfall at the Boone County location was near normal while at the other two locations it was well below normal. Temperatures for the district were way below normal in April, May, and July, near normal in June, below normal in August, and well below normal in September. The average district yield was 10 bushels per acre above the mean of the five preceding years' averages. Average location yields are listed in Table A.

Table A. Field Data

	Heineman Farm* Nicollet loam			Heishman Farm Tama silty clay loam			Elijah Farm Tama silty clay loam		
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
Fertilizer applied, lb.									
Plowdown	148.6	90	110	23	60	80	—	40	75
Preplant	—	—	—	150	—	—	140	—	—
Total	148.6	90	110	173	60	80	140	40	75
1995 crop	Soybeans			Soybeans			Soybeans		
Row width	30 inches			30 inches			30 inches		
Planting date	April 26 & 27			April 24			May 6		
Harvest date	Oct. 21, 22 & 24			Oct. 28 & 30			Nov. 7 & 8		
Average yield	160 bu/a			165 bu/a			154 bu/a		

*Field sampled for protein, oil, and starch percentage data

Other Reports

Separate reports for variety performance are available for each district shown in Figure 1. A limited supply of these publications is available at your county extension office or from Extension Distribution Center, Printing and Publications Building, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011. Also, an IBM compatible diskette containing these data along with a hybrid selection program is available from Extension Software Services, 110 EES Bldg., Haber Road, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011-3070. Along with all of the information as it appears in the written reports, the computer diskettes include computer programs that allow farmers to insert their own drying and shrink costs, expected price of corn, and final moisture percentage after drying. Using these specific criteria, the program calculates an adjusted economic value for each hybrid in the test. Farmers can then determine which hybrids might best fit their own production practices and provide the most profit. The computer program also can sort the hybrids by yield, moisture, adjusted value, root lodging, stalk lodging, dropped ears, protein, oil, starch, or brand and then print the data as sorted. An IBM personal or compatible computer supporting MS-DOS 2.0 or higher, with at least 512K memory is required. The cost of this diskette is \$25. All seven districts can be purchased for \$150. Order forms, Pm-660-OF-96, are available from county extension offices and included in the printed reports.

The 1996 Iowa Corn Yield Test Report:

Pm-660-1-96 District 1
Pm-660-2-96 District 2
Pm-660-3-96 District 3
Pm-660-4-96 District 4
Pm-660-5-96 District 5
Pm-660-6-96 District 6
Pm-660-7-96 District 7

File: Agronomy 2-2

Prepared by K. E. Ziegler, W. H. Vinson, and D. E. Carroll, instructor in agronomy and technicians.

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And justice for all

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